

MILLENNIUM Bulk Terminals—Longview

State Environmental Policy Act Draft Environmental Impact Statement



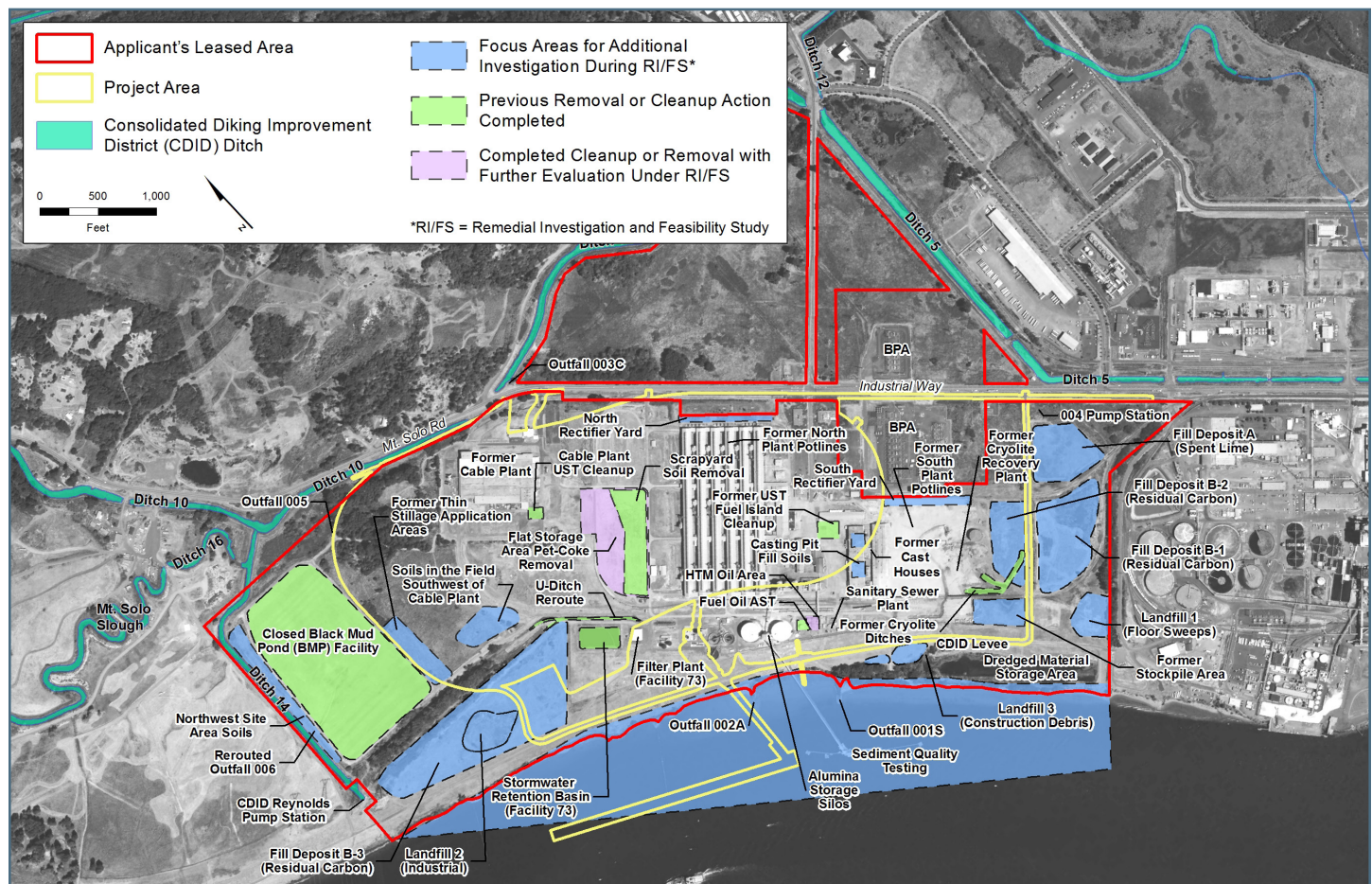
Hazardous Materials Fact Sheet

Hazardous materials are substances that can affect human health and environmental health and safety. Risks can occur when using, storing, and transporting hazardous materials. If a hazardous material is released, it can contaminate the surrounding area and expose people and the environment to harm.

What impacts from hazardous materials were studied?

The study looks at how construction and operation of the proposed project could potentially release hazardous materials. These materials include fuels, solvents, paints, oils, concrete-curing compounds, and grease.

Cleanup of soil and groundwater contamination is in progress at the project area, following the requirements of the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act. Contamination exists from decades of past aluminum smelter operations. Although the cleanup is separate from the study of the proposed coal export terminal, it is considered in the analysis. The study looks at the potential hazardous materials that could be encountered during construction and operation of the proposed project through contact with contaminated soil, groundwater, or buildings.



This map shows hazardous material cleanup areas in the project area and BPA and Millennium's leased area

How were impacts from hazardous materials analyzed?

The study describes the current conditions of the project area using information from databases and reports. The study considers construction, operation, and transportation related to the proposed project. Next, it identifies potential impacts from hazardous materials that could occur. Finally, the study includes actions that can mitigate or offset the potential impacts.

What are the impacts from the hazardous materials?

Construction

Construction activities include demolishing existing buildings, preparing the site, and constructing the rail loop, docks, and other structures. Heavy equipment would be used. Hazardous materials would also be used during construction of the proposed project, including fuels, solvents, paints, oils, concrete-curing compounds, and grease. The hazardous materials would most often be used in quantities less than 50 gallons. Fuel trucks could carry up to 4,000 gallons of fuel and pose the largest hazardous materials spill risk. The stormwater permit will include requirements to avoid spills. These requirements include proper storage, containment, spill prevention, and spill kits to address small spills. If a spill does occur, response and cleanup actions are required by state and federal laws.

Most of the proposed project would not overlap with the cleanup sites. For areas where they would overlap, cleanup actions are expected to remove or isolate hazardous materials. Requirements would be established to protect areas already cleaned up, or that are in the process of being cleaned up, from being disturbed.

Construction waste could include contaminated soils, water, or building materials. Buildings that may have asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or chemically treated wood have been identified. During the demolition process, detailed procedures must be followed to ensure hazardous materials are safely removed. Wastes must be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements. The study found it is unlikely that construction activities would result in hazardous materials releases into the environment.

Operations

Hazardous materials used for operation of the proposed project include:

- Fuels, oils, solvents, cleaners and other materials used for equipment operations and maintenance.
- Chemicals used for water treatment.
- Chemicals used in the on-site laboratory.

Coal and coal dust are not defined as hazardous materials but can be a source of trace heavy metals and other contaminants that are considered hazardous. The proposed project design includes an enclosed rail-unloading building, mostly enclosed conveyors, and dust-suppression systems to reduce coal dust emissions. Coal dust is discussed in more detail in the Coal Dust Fact Sheet.

Other hazardous materials would be stored and handled according to state and federal laws. The stormwater permit will require controls to protect surface water and groundwater. These controls include a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and best management practices to reduce the risk of a spill of hazardous materials and other pollutants.

The study found the risk would be low for exposure from prior contamination during operations. The contaminated sites are expected to have been cleaned up or would have built-in protections to avoid disturbing contamination that would be contained on site.



The project area contains contaminated sites related to its prior industrial use

Rail Traffic

Sixteen trains per day (8 loaded trains and 8 empty trains) would move through Washington State as part of the proposed project. Trains and the railroad use fuel and hazardous materials for maintenance and operations. Spills of oil, hazardous materials, or coal could happen. Rail operators would be required to follow local, state, and federal laws if a spill were to occur.

Vessel Traffic

Up to 840 vessels would be used for the proposed project each year (840 empty incoming vessels and 840 loaded outgoing vessels). Vessels would not fuel at the new docks; however, vessels do carry fuel, oil, and hazardous materials, so spills of oil or hazardous materials could happen. Vessel operators would be required to follow state and federal laws if spills were to occur.

What can Millennium do to reduce impacts from hazardous materials?

Permits and Plans

The following permits and plans would be required for the proposed project:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for stormwater discharges will be required for construction and operations. Best management practices and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be required as part of the permits.

Mitigation Measures

The study identifies the following mitigation measures to reduce impacts from hazardous materials:

- Spill response kits will be maintained throughout the project area during construction and operations. Kits will contain equipment needed to quickly contain and cleanup spills. If a spill occurs, officials at Washington Emergency Management Division, Cowlitz County, and the Washington State Department of Ecology will be notified immediately by Millennium.

Where can I find more information?

Chapter 3, Section 3.6, *Hazardous Materials*, of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has detailed information on current conditions, analysis, and findings on impacts related to hazardous materials. The following sections of the Draft EIS also include detailed information and analyses relevant to hazardous materials: Chapter 4, Section 4.2, *Surface Water and Floodplains*; Section 4.5, *Water Quality*; Chapter 5, Section 5.1, *Rail Transportation*; Section 5.4, *Vessel Transportation*; Section 5.6, *Air Quality*; and Section 5.7, *Coal Dust*.

Additional fact sheets that discuss water quality and surface water, rail transportation, vessel transportation, air quality, and coal dust are also available.

Visit www.millenniumbulkeiswa.gov for more information on the proposed project and the Draft EIS.